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## HEATHER DAY



30th NOVEMBER 1917

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nishan, Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area (Sqr. Yds.)	Area (Sqr. Fms.)	Area (Acres)	Area (Roods)	Area (Poles)
1	1,120	1	0	0	0
2	1,120	1	0	0	0
3	1,120	1	0	0	0
4	1,120	1	0	0	0
5	1,120	1	0	0	0
6	1,120	1	0	0	0
7	1,120	1	0	0	0
8	1,120	1	0	0	0
9	1,120	1	0	0	0
10	1,120	1	0	0	0

VEGETABLE AND  
FLOWER SEEDS.

**FRESH CROP of 1917** having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

**THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.**  
P.O. Box 73,  
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

THE COMING CHANGES IN  
CHINA.THE WORK OF MEN AND  
MACHINES.

As President of the University Engineering Society, Professor Middleton Smith on Monday evening gave an interesting lecture before the members and some of their friends. The audience included the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Sir Charles Eliot) and several visitors, together with many students of the University. Various parts of engines were used to illustrate the lecture.

In opening his address Professor Smith said that it had occurred to him that most of his audience were interested in the industrial development of China. That development would be brought about by the substitution of machinery for man-power. The fuel of the country would be used instead of muscular energy. Very few people recalled the extreme importance of a discovery first utilised only about one hundred and fifty years ago. It made possible steamships, railway trains, motor-cars, aeroplanes, electric light and power. It was the discovery that heat could be changed into work. When it was first made, when writing first appeared, and when heat was made to do work the three most important steps in the progress of mankind were made. Tonight, said the Professor, I want to give you a few general ideas about this problem of converting heat into work and to attempt to show how it is likely to affect China. Towards the end of the eighteenth century came the invention which has had perhaps more effect upon mankind than any other since the discoveries that fire could be produced artificially, and that thoughts could be recorded in writing. It was the utilisation of fuel to do useful work and it was first accomplished by means of the steam engine. Watt made possible the use of steam power. Rankine laid the foundations of engineering literature. Kelvin's name is usually associated with electricity, but he did a great deal of outstanding researches in connection with this problem of converting heat into work. The problem which Watt set himself to solve was that of replacing man-power, or animal power, for working pumps, by steam-power. To do this he used a machine something like a pump. It had an up-and-down, or reciprocating, motion. It is worth noting that about two thousand years earlier, Hero had used steam to produce rotary motion. All of our modern inventions are in the direction of a purely rotary motion. The inventors of the steam turbine, the water turbine, modern pumps and compressors, all evaded the use of reciprocating motion. In 1897 the petrol engine was not to be seen on the roads or in the air. It was, indeed, only in 1908—nine years ago—that the famous Wright brothers made their first public flight with a petrol engine as the propelling agent. Why is the petrol engine such a remarkable machine? What are its advantages over the ordinary steam engine? In the first place it converts more of the heat of the fuel into useful work. In the second place for the power developed it is very much lighter than its steam rival. The limit of size of a steam engine is about 12,000 horse-power, and that is enormous. The ordinary coasting steamer, in this harbour has engines of about 2,000 to 3,000 horse-power. A simple steam turbine has been built to develop 60,000 horse-power, and no doubt some of the new warships which have turbines develop more than twice that power. The gas or oil engine is restricted in size for mechanical reasons. It is not practicable to build them in sizes of more than two or three thousand horse-power and they are more commonly built in much smaller units. The invention that the world is waiting for is the turbine driven by gas or oil. We shall then have all of the advantages of the steam turbine, but we shall use very much less fuel to obtain our power. In other words, we shall convert much more of the heat of the fuel into useful work. The practical difficulties of obtaining a gas or oil turbine are many, but it is not improbable that they will be solved unless some other better method of obtaining mechanical work is discovered. Engineers realise the great waste of fuel energy which still takes place. It is rather sad to think that of a hundred tons of coal mined and carried to a steam engine only about ten tons does useful work. It is not much satisfaction to the motorist to know that of the heat in the oil which he pays so much for, about 80 per cent. is wasted. A great deal of it is carried away in the exhaust. It is, however, the same in our houses. Less than

five per cent. of the heat obtained by burning coal in a fireplace is effective. Most of it goes up the chimney.

It seems almost impossible to believe that in three days of aeroplanes, cables and steamships, a huge country with a population of nearly one quarter of the human race should continue to use man-power instead of steam-power or oil-power. We grow so accustomed to things that Europeans who have lived in China for a long time forget the shock which they experienced when they first saw women carrying loads as coolies. The remarkable thing about the present state of China is that the country contains vast quantities of coal and iron, the two minerals most necessary for power production. It has accessible the experience and knowledge necessary to employ these economically. It seems too foolish that these should not be used. It is astonishing that this vast Continent of Asia, which gave birth to all of the great moral ideas, which numbers among its children Moses, Christ, Mahomet, Buddha and Confucius, has produced no one who can claim to be named with those who have made these great discoveries of the last hundred and fifty years. It is, however, noticeable that the Japanese are conducting researches and they will possibly prove themselves the first among the Asiatic pioneers of science. It seems as if the reason why, hitherto, the Chinese have not made mechanical inventions is because they have been taught to look to the past rather than to the future. For various reasons they have, like the Greeks of old, not attempted experiments. They have produced a great literature, they have evidently had practical men who have built cities, canals and irrigation works, but they have never attempted to utilise the forces of nature to do work for mankind. The position of China seems to be this: There are vast quantities of mineral wealth and other stores of energy in the country, there is a peaceful and industrious population, at present the mineral wealth is not developed, there are a few robbers and hand-to-hand trade for the population are peaceful and ingenious. It is only necessary to introduce scientific ideas and organisation into the country. On the one hand it is essential to have machinery to develop the natural resources of the country, but on the other hand scientific organisation is also necessary. There is a science called economics which attempts to show us how best we can utilise our machinery and man-power. We recognise the folly of employing a steam hammer to crack a nut. We may be doing the same sort of thing by using a man of the calibre of Watt or of Faraday for doing clerical or manual work at thirty dollars a month.

Behind the German armies is what all of us here think is a horrible idea. But there is something else besides that idea of enslaving other peoples. There is organisation and there is scientific knowledge. After three years of terrible warfare Europe, America and Asia are only becoming aware of how very near to disaster, in what great peril the world was in those early days of the war. When the idea behind the Germans has been finally proved false there will be the great work of reconstruction. It is when we remember the inventions and industrial progress of the last hundred years that we become hopeful that it will be possible to repair much of the damage done. The war will have taught lessons. One of them is that valuable as are our inventions and discoveries, a great deal of waste can be saved by organisation. The two features of recent progress in machinery for changing heat into work are these. One is the conversion of a greater proportion of the heat into work and the use of the waste products. We do much more with a pound of fuel than was done years ago. The other feature is that these heat engines are now made by the thousand. It is possible by making motor-car or aeroplane engines by the thousand, to make them cheaply. A motor-car that, when made in large numbers, could be sold for \$1,000 would cost six or seven times as much if made by itself. The great problem in China is the organisation of industry. If the mistakes made in Europe and America can be avoided, if the natural resources of the country can be developed economically, if China were divided out into areas for, let us say, the supply of electricity in a uniform fashion, instead of going on as at present with a number of small isolated plants, millions of pounds of money would be saved. There are therefore three problems before those students of the University who wish to develop the natural resources of their own country. One is the acquisition of the scientific knowledge which will enable them intelligently to use machinery. The other is the discovery of new knowledge which will enable them to improve existing machinery. The third is included in the two words "co-operation" and "organisation." The object of any University is to "cultivate the imagination." For wonderful as are the machines which we use, the most wonderful work of the Creator is the human machine. It is only when men are relieved by steel, iron and fuel, from manual drudgery that they can cultivate their intellectual nature, and produce something original. It may be an invention or a painting or a piece of architecture; and when it is very original it is the work of genius. Not any one nation but all people are debtors to the men who produce some work of genius. During the lecture Professor Smith exhibited some six small models and demonstrated the great improvements made in electric lamps. A vote of thanks was moved by the Chairman and acknowledged.

SALE OF CHILDREN IN CHINA  
PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST IT

Thousands of babies will be fed by the Government during the present winter. The sale of children, boys and girls, by homeless and starving flood refugees, into slavery, may thus be prevented, says a member of the Directorate-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy. Proclamations have already been posted in affected districts, he continues, prohibiting child traffic and offering to feed the children of those who are unable to support them and return them later on.

The sight of starvation has driven loving mothers and fathers to part with their boys and girls. Many heart-rending cases have recently come to the notice of the police authorities. Instructions are now given to all policemen stating that they should interfere if they happen to find men or women selling their children.

Temporary institutions for feeding babies, boys and girls of destitute parents are being established throughout the flooded districts and in Peking and Tientsin. The proclamation announcing their establishment states: "Our deep sympathy goes forth to the parents who are compelled to part with their dear ones for a paltry sum of money, with themselves lying under the shadow of death."—Peking Daily News.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

**CAMP.**  
Members of the Corps are hereby reminded that 3 (4 for men between 45 and 50 years of age) days' training in Camp is compulsory, unless exemption has been obtained.  
It is hoped that members will fully avail themselves of the special arrangements which have been made to facilitate their attendance.  
N.C.O.s and men in possession of bandoliers will take them to Camp. All ball ammunition is to be taken to Camp and handed into store on arrival there. Dummy cartridges will not be taken.  
The following arrangements have been made with reference to the issue of Railway Warrants to members of the Corps going to and returning from Camp:

1. Special Trains and Trains returning from Lowu at 6 p.m. The men will be counted and one warrant will be issued by a responsible Officer in the train for the total number, before arrival at Bridge 47 or Kowloon as the case may be.
  2. In the case of men proceeding to Camp by the ordinary trains, individuals or parties may apply for warrants at the Booking Office at Kowloon Station and, on filling in the warrant and signing it, will be given a passenger ticket in exchange.
  3. Individual members returning from Camp by the ordinary trains, must obtain a warrant before leaving Camp. In the case of parties, one warrant will be sufficient.  
It is to be clearly understood that members of the Corps are entitled to tickets and accommodation as follows:
- Officers, 1st Class.  
Warrant Officers, and N.C.O.s, 2nd Class.  
Privates, 3rd Class.  
(Sd.) G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, Hongkong Defence Corps.  
Hongkong, November 20th, 1917.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

**PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.**  
Friday, November 23rd—All recruits. Also Ambulance Platoon.  
Monday, November 26th—All recruits.  
Tuesday, November 27th—Whole of No. 1 Company under Chief Insp. Lamart.  
Wednesday, November 28th—No. 2 Co. under Inspector Un. Also Ambulance Platoon.  
Thursday, November 29th—No. 2 Co. under own Commander. Also all recruits.  
Uniform, caps with covers. Men not in possession of complete winter uniform will parade in mufti. Their names will be taken by C.S. Majors and handed in at this office.  
As soon as the roll has been called on the above Company parades the Company Commander will hand over his unit to the Musketry Officers for inspection of all rifles. The latter will make all necessary reports to this office.

**BAND AND ORCHESTRA PRACTICES.**  
Wednesday, Nov. 21st—Band.  
Monday, Nov. 26th—Orchestra.  
Tuesday, Nov. 27th—Band.

## SUPERINTENDENTS.

The administrative duties of the Police Reserve Force will, until further orders, be carried out in the following way:

- (1) Assistant Superintendent Franks will deal with all Reports, Report-sheets and disciplinary matters in general. He will attend Headquarters Office from 4 to 5.30 p.m. daily (Sundays and Saturdays except).
  - (2) Assistant Superintendent Hough will deal with all Correspondence, Applications, etc. (excepting Reports) under Departmental Order No. 75. He will attend Headquarters Office from 9.30 to 10.30 p.m. daily (except Sundays).
- The Deputy Superintendent and both Assistant Superintendents will be available for interviews under Departmental Order 108.
- "POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."**  
There will be a meeting of the Committee of the Gazette at Headquarters Club on Wednesday, November 21st, at 5.30 p.m.
- F. C. JERVIS, D.S.P. (R.),**  
Hongkong, November 20th, 1917.

## SPORT.

## SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

## BILLIARDS.

The 88th Co. R.G.A., qualified for the next round of this tournament at the Soldiers' Club on Monday night, having won all six games. Their opponents in the next round will be the 83rd Co. The next game is between the H.K.D.C. "A" Co. and the Garrison Military Police. The scores in the two games played on Monday night were:—  
Cpl. Gillard, 250 L/Cpl. Back 220  
Br. Drummond 250 Pts. Bryant 231  
Total Scores 1,500 Total Scores 1,401

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

**HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.**  
83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Middlesex Res.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Black.  
Staff and Departments v. 88th Co. R.G.A.—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. MacTavish.  
Commencing from Saturday next, first division matches will commence at 4 o'clock instead of at 4.30 p.m., and 2nd division which have to be played on the same ground before a first division match will commence at 2.30 p.m.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## THE "BRADLEY" CUP TOURNAMENT.

The Annual Singles Tournament for the "Bradley" Cup, presented by Messrs. Bradley & Co. for competition amongst the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Regular Forces in the C-Long, commences early next month. In addition to the "Bradley" Cup, there are other prizes to be played for. The entrance fee is thirty cents per man, and entries close on the 1st prox. Sergeant-Major R. H. Jansbury, R.E., Royal Engineer Office, Victoria Barracks, is acting as Hon. Secretary, and he will be pleased to receive entries. All entrance fees go towards prizes, and the balls to be used have either been presented or will be provided by the Services Entertainment Fund.  
It is anticipated that competition will be very keen this year, and it is hoped that a large entry will be forthcoming.

## SHANGHAI RACES.

## THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.

The Shanghai Autumn Race meeting was favoured with ideal weather and a record amount of money passed through the pari-mutuels and cash sweeps. The attendance on the third day, when the Champion Sweepstake was run, was exceptionally large. The result of this event was as follows:—

**THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.**—Value, Tls. 1,000. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 200. For all China ponies, winners at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale—One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's ches.  
The Oriole (Mr. W. Hill) 155-1  
Mr. John Peel's grey Silver Streak (Mr. J. Johnstone) 152-2  
Mr. John Liddell's grey Gladiator (Mr. C. R. Kirkland) 158-3  
Mr. Elretus ches. Merryland (Mr. F. Vida) 152-0  
Mr. Henry Morris' bay Beaconsfield (Mr. R. F. Stewart) 159-0  
Mr. Durgor's grey Kowloon (Mr. R. Davis) 158-0  
Mr. Ciro's dun Fairlight (Mr. E. Moller) 158-0  
Mr. Francis's ches. The Viscount (Mr. A. Commons) 149-0

Gladiator, winner of the Derby in the Spring and of the Leger on the last day of the meeting, had been favourite throughout the training season (says the P.C. Daily News) and was very heavily supported in the pari-mutuels, with Beaconsfield second favourite and The Oriole and Silver Streak next in demand. The Oriole, however, being a good third favourite. It was a good race throughout, but somewhat disappointing owing to the poor display of Beaconsfield. Merryland, who had only been placed fourth in the first event of the day, made the running as far as the half mile post, with Silver Streak in immediate attendance. Meanwhile The Oriole had taken up third position, with Beaconsfield fourth, and Gladiator lying well up. At the Monument, Merryland was out with a lead of a length from Silver Streak, with The Oriole close up third and Gladiator lying handy in fourth place. The Oriole was the first to enter the straight on the rails, followed by Silver Streak and Gladiator. For some distance up the straight it was a splendid race, but The Oriole, splendidly ridden by Mr. Hill, gradually asserted superiority and eventually passed the judge's box two lengths ahead of Silver Streak, who, after a splendid tussle, beat Gladiator out of second place by only half a length, with Merryland fourth and Fairlight fifth.  
Time, 2min. 38 4/5 sec.

Ponies.	Win. Place.
The Oriole	224 235
Silver Streak	108 138
Gladiator	1042 975

Total shares taken 2,303 2255  
Dividends: Win. 440.30  
Place 83.40, 1st 32, 2nd 30.  
Members' sweep: Nov. 3,894, 2,182 14.419.  
Qualified ponies:—Elkwood, 12683; Black Diamond, 2164; Darrs, 13998; Lamplight, 11253; Beaconsfield, 6715; Kowloon, 11201; Wild Gamble, 8761; Wynona, 11218; Royaland, 2119; Wakefield, 972; Mareska, 2529; Yellowfield, 10041; Goodwood, 2686; Fairlight, 11204; Granite, 12093; The Viscount, 2666; Granite, 12281; Beaconsfield, 2797; The Golden Oriole, 10423; The Field, 3228.



## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES.)

## ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Tam Pak-luh pleaded guilty to assaulting a woman at Yau-mati with intent to rob her, and to wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said that on the night of the 25th September, the complainant and her amah left the cinema at Yau-mati, and had proceeded as far as the ginger factory when they were set upon and assaulted by three men, the prisoner being one of them. The amah, although cut on the arm, went to her mistress' assistance, and was again assaulted, this time receiving a deep cut between her thumb and index finger. The prisoner then ran away, but was followed by a cinema attendant, who effected his arrest and picked up the knife, which prisoner had dropped. At the Police Station, prisoner admitted that he intended to snatch the woman's bag. He said:—"I had no rice to eat, and I could not find my brother." He also admitted injuring the amah by wounding her with the knife.

Dr. Smalley stated that the amah had a wound, four or five inches deep, in the left arm; another wound, three inches long, on the right hand, and one of her fingers was nearly severed. If the arteries had been cut she would have succumbed to her injuries.

His Lordship said the prisoner had committed a very serious offence which rendered him liable to life imprisonment. If the knife had cut the artery he would have been standing in the dock charged with murder. His Lordship passed sentence of eight years' hard labour and fifteen strokes of the "cat," but said that if the prisoner were able to give such information to the Prison Authorities as would lead to the arrest of his two companions in crime, his Lordship would advise His Excellency the Governor to reduce the sentence.

The Crown Solicitor said he thought the cinema attendant, who had effected the capture of the prisoner, was a proper person to receive compensation.

His Lordship said he would heartily support any representation which the Crown Solicitor might make to the Government to reward the cinema attendant for his assistance. He had arrested the prisoner, who had a knife at the time, and had thereby incurred considerable danger.

## ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Lam Tao pleaded guilty to kidnapping a five-year-old boy.

The Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, said the prisoner was known to the father of the boy, who lived at No. 24, Pokfulam Road. A woman was charged with kidnapping the same child some time ago. On the night of July 18th last the sister-in-law of the boy's father took the boy out to Yau-mati, to see her son. When she was returning, the prisoner accosted her, and asked her permission to take the boy to tea. She demurred, but finally consented. The prisoner took the boy to a shop, telling the woman to remain at the Yau-mati wharf. An hour passed, but the prisoner did not return, and, getting alarmed, the woman reported the matter to the Police. Eventually the prisoner was arrested at Misco. The prisoner stated that the child was at his (prisoner's) uncle's. The child has not been found, though the prisoner had given the Police all assistance.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

## ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Three men were indicted for robbery with violence at Sheung Wan near Tai-po on November 4th.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. A. C. Davidson, D. Carvalho, Yim Yat Wing, E. Aroulli, L. A. V. Ribeiro, A. H. Scott, and J. M. P. Tavares.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said that on the night of the 4th instant, the prisoners went to a village called Tsau Wan, situated in the New Territory, and robbed a Chinese named Mr. Poon. The prosecutor stated that, hearing a noise in his room at 1.30 a.m., he called out. Somebody answered that they were policemen. When he opened the door three men entered the room, two of whom he identified. They tried to gag him, but he offered resistance. Eventually they got away with \$223, which they took from a box. The first prisoner was armed with a knife, and the second with a revolver. The third had a piece of rope. The men carried torches, so that the injured man found no difficulty in identifying the first and second prisoners, though he was uncertain as to the third.

Several witnesses were called by the prisoners, two of whom attempted to prove an alibi.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that two of the prisoners tried to set up an alibi. It was easy for prisoners to set their friends to say that they were spending the evening with them, and it was rather difficult for the prosecution to get behind that defence. They had to rely on the accuracy of the evidence very

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY

## LARCENY FROM A STEAMER.

A Chinese "boy" employed on board a steamer, pleaded guilty to stealing two iron rods from a ship in harbour.

Mr. Wood sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Chinese cook, who was formerly employed at No. 4, Blue Buildings, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by drawing a carving knife across his throat.

A friend of the defendant undertook to look after the man, and Mr. J. R. Wood discharged him.

## USING FALSE SCALES.

A Chinese hawker was charged with using false scales.

The defendant said he bought the scales from a shop in Lascar Row, and did not know they were of false weight.

Inspector Terret stated he saw defendant hawking salt fish on Monday. As soon as defendant noticed the Inspector, he ran away and hid himself in a shop. Witness arrested him and, on examination, the scales were found to be 9 per cent. against the purchaser.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$9, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

## ALLEGED THEFT OF ELECTRIC BULBS.

Two Chinese were charged with stealing four electric bulbs from a house at Yau-mati.

Sergeant Murphy stated that the men went to three houses at Yau-mati, and said they had come to inspect the lights. They did so, and then said that the occupants were using 50 candle-power lights, instead of 32 candle-power. Enquiries were made, and the defendants, one of whom was employed by the China Light and Power Company, were arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A DAGGER.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a dagger.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendant.

It was stated that when the defendant was arrested he told the Sergeant he had picked up the dagger from a staircase. On being searched at the Police Station several pawn tickets were found on his person. It was alleged that defendant had probably pawned articles which he had stolen. If this were proved, other charges would be framed against him.

The case was adjourned till next Thursday, bail being fixed at \$75.

## CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

A Chinese woman was charged with creating a disturbance in a house at No. 20, Wellington Street.

It was alleged that the defendant, who is living on the third floor of the house, created a disturbance on November 15th, by throwing furniture about the room, and spilling water, which leaked through the crevices in the flooring and soiled the furniture, etc., of the occupiers of the floor beneath. The defendant was charged with a similar offence last year, but was discharged with a caution.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined the defendant \$5, remarking that, should the offence be repeated, she would be sent to goal.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 17th November is as follows:

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 40 weeks
This Year .....	\$12,308	\$492,331
Last Year .....	12,342	602,576
Decrease .....	55	\$4,245

carefully. It was left to the jury to decide whether the evidence put forward by the prosecution was weighty or not. There was no doubt that the robbery took place. The prosecutor and his wife had immediately identified the first and second prisoners, though they were doubtful with regard to the third, who brought forward a witness to say that prisoner spent the whole night at his (witness') residence. The evidence in this case was insufficient to warrant a conviction. As regards the other two prisoners, however, the case was different. The jury unanimously found the third prisoner "not guilty," and by six to one found the first and second guilty.

His Lordship discharged the third prisoner. First prisoner—Your Lordship, please make enquiries. If I did commit the offence I am willing to be hanged. Second accused—I am innocent. My master's folk know that I spent the night on my master's junk.

His Lordship, in sentencing the first and second prisoners to two years' hard labour and four strokes with the cane, said that the jury had found them both guilty, and he agreed with the verdict. The Government was not going to allow the people of the New Territories to be terrified by men of the prisoners' stamp.

## THE POETS AT CAMP.

(What might have been written if some poets had been living now in Hongkong.)

## WALT WHITMAN.

(Who was all for it.)

Allons, camarades! Off we go into Camp! Two days—Four days—what do I care! The whole blessed month if you like! Boy, scrape a few inches of rust off the mess-tin, soap master's socks, and set out all the warlike paraphernalia! Who says I can't run up hills like a Sepoy! What's that? The Fan Ling Club House out of bounds? Oh, Hell!

## TENNYSON.

(Who went in for the whole month.)

I wander forth at break of day  
And climb some lofty mountain;  
And frequently I make my way  
Through many an ice-cold fountain.

I said I'd stay a month; to woo  
Myself I did deliver.  
Week-enders come, week-enders go,  
But I stop in for ever.

My aching feet are very sore,  
My rheumatism's wracking.  
They merely make me drill some more  
And tick me off for slacking.

I cuss with unabated zest,  
Unused to such endayear;  
The 10th sometimes get a rest,  
But I climb hills for ever.

## GRAY.

(Who tried to break out of Camp.)

Here rest, his head upon the lap of earth  
A youth to whom all hardship was unknown.  
On his rough couch he spread his massive girth  
And melancholy marked him for her own.

Large and still his face grew, his thirst for beer  
He found no chance to go upon the bend.  
He gave to misery all he had—a tear,  
And ceased to count the sentry as a friend.

## WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

(Who was tired of squad drill.)

Sergeant, I cannot mind my drill.  
My back it aches, my lips are dry,  
O, if you felt the pain I feel!  
But O, who ever felt as I?

There is no more that I can do—  
To tell the truth (I scorn deceit).  
Although I fear your language blue,  
I can't forget that beer is sweet!

## BROWNING.

(Whose digestion was doubtful.)

What would men have? Do they like camp or no?  
Shall they or shan't they? All they want's the thing  
Settled for ever one way. As it is,  
Jack will—he likes the country pretty well—  
To sit in a bit of a tent with the open air  
Blowing all through it on the steep hillside.  
I won't—you mark me, Mr. Giggles!  
The value and significance of food  
I hate to doubt ten minutes afterwards.  
You understand me? I'm a beast, I know.

## CLIFTON BINGHAM.

(Who was in love.)

When the crimson sun is setting, love,  
And the gloaming deepens fast,  
Oh, do not be forgetting, love,  
The dear days of the past.

Although by cruel men I'm sent  
To cope with war's alarms,  
Remember, in my cheerless tent,  
I'm longing for your arms.

Think of me, dearie, do not forget  
I have to sleep in the cold and the wet,  
Think of me, darling, with tear-laden eye,  
For I'm sure my pyjamas aren't properly dry.

## BRET HARTE.

(Who was a slacker.)

Which I wish to remark,  
And my language is plain,  
That for ways that are dark  
And for tricks that are vain,  
The H.K.D.C. is peculiar,  
Which the same I am free to maintain.

Which the Camp it is on  
Although Christmas is nigh,  
And as hard as a stone  
Is the ground where you lie,  
While I never was keen on these field days,  
As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

Which my business has got  
Undeniable claims,  
And I think them all rot  
These here night attack games.  
I guess I must work an exemption  
For—

Yours to command—

Truthful James.

## R. P. THURSFIELD.

(Who was on leave.)

In the dawn of Armageddon I was wont to make my bed on  
Mother Earth, or rather Mother Bricks and Stones;  
You can picture, then, my joy, now I've taken to Amoy,  
And not to Lo Wu Camp, my weary bones.

## RUDYARD KIPLING.

(Who treated it imperially.)

There's a Legion that's just been conscripted,  
And although some may think it a jest,  
It is split into many detachments  
And they're all of them doing their best.  
The Colonel he gave them his blessing  
And bid them depart into Camp,  
So they shook all their Clubs and their Messes  
To go out to train, and get damped.

(Dear boys!)

They'll find it uncommonly damp!  
Now some of them toy with the Searchlights  
That seek for meandering Huns,  
And some of them visit the wireless,  
And some of them manage the guns.  
But all of the Foot have got orders  
(And somehow it's got to go through!)  
To go out for a week under canvas  
And do military stunts at Lo Wu.

(Dear boys!)

It's properly cold at Lo Wu.  
Mark! Drink a toast (who can claim to)  
To the Volunteer forces before,  
Who didn't await the conscription,  
But stood by at the start of the war.  
Drink a toast to the men who've won honours,  
And a toast (drink in silence) to those  
Who have fought for their King and their Country  
And died with their face to their foe.

E. W. H.

## INTIMATIONS

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1185

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TELEPHONE 346

## SPECIAL SHOW

THIS WEEK

## CHILDREN'S

WHITE COATS, PELISSES.

MATINEES, HATS, ETC.

12, DES VIEUX ROAD.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**JOINT SERVICE**  
"NEDELAND" and "ROTTERDAM"  
LOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE Steamship**  
"VONDEL"  
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Whose liability  
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the wharves, and all Goods  
remaining undelivered after the 28th  
inst., will be subject to sale.  
All Claims against the steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th  
inst., or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the wharves, where they will be  
examined on the 24th inst. at 10 A.M. by the  
Company's surveyors, Messrs. Gifford &  
Dodd.  
No Fire Insurance whatsoever can be  
effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JAVACHINA-JAPAN L.N.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th November, 1917. [1303]

**HONGKONG LEAGUE.**  
**CLUB V. NAVY.**  
GRAND FOOTBALL MATCH.  
CLUB GROUND, HAPPY VALLEY.  
SATURDAY,  
November 24th, 4.15 P.M.  
Proceeds will be given  
HEATHER DAY FUND. [1296]

**LOST.**  
WILL the Gentleman who took a LIGHT  
TWEED OVERCOAT by mistake  
from the Theatre Royal on SATURDAY,  
and left a similar one in its place, please communi-  
cate with Box 31, so that an exchange may be  
effected. [1299]

**4% FRENCH LOAN.**  
(RENTE PERPETUELLE 4%).  
**THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE**  
**CHINE** beg to announce that they are  
prepared to receive and forward to Paris,  
free of commission and telegraph charges,  
the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, applica-  
tions for the above loan, which will shortly  
be open to public subscription.  
The list of applications will be CLOSED  
IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 18th, 1917,  
and those intending to subscribe are invited  
to apply without delay.  
Issue Price: 68.60.  
Full particulars will be supplied on applica-  
tion to the—  
**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,**  
5, Chater Road. [1290]

**4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT**  
**LOAN 1917.**  
Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.  
Bearing interest from the 16th  
Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.  
Free of Taxes.  
Not to be redeemed for 25 years.  
Subscription List will be Closed  
on the 12th December, 1917.  
Bills and Bonds of the "National  
Defence" bought before the 1st  
November, 1917, are accepted in  
payment.  
Applications will be received by:  
**THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,**  
where full particulars may be obtained.  
**L. BERINHOAGUE,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1292]

**NOTICE.**  
**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE**  
**CO., LTD.**  
(FIRE AND MARINE).  
HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to  
the above Company, we are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at  
Current Rates.  
**UNION TRADING CO.,**  
Agents.  
Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1291]

**THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.**  
APPLICATIONS are invited for a  
EUROPEAN COSTING CLERK  
for the Dock Department.  
Applicants should be competent in costing  
all materials and labour in connection with  
a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.  
Applications, stating salary required,  
should be addressed to the  
**LOCAL CHAIRMAN,**  
PENANG HARBOUR BOARD,  
Penang. [1289]

**WINTER NOTICE.**  
**HOPKINS BUTCHERY.** Corner of  
Ningpo and Southview Roads, Shanghai,  
are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and  
the Public in Hongkong during the Winter  
Season their well-known Game Pies, Pork and  
Bacon, Pork Sausages, Prime Fricas, and  
Corned Beef, Fresh and Corned Pork.  
Shanghai, 12th November, 1917. [1288]

## INTIMATIONS

## "HEATHER DAY."

## ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

**WANTED—Elephants, Lions,**  
Tigers, for the "Zoo";  
also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry,  
Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs,  
Cats, etc., the latter to be sold.  
Communicate with A. K. Taylor,  
No. 4, Government Quarters,  
Park Road. [1289]

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,**  
**MACAO.**  
**NOTIFICATION.**

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the  
20th inst., at 3 P.M., at the Public Works  
Department, and before a Committee pre-  
sided by the Director of the Public Works  
and composed of Three Members appointed  
by the Government, the Attorney General  
being present, tenders will be received for  
the construction of one building for the  
"LABORATORIO BACTERIOLOGICO."  
The Conditions of the specifications and  
the Plans of the Building are open to the  
Public at the Public Works Department,  
where they can be examined on all week days  
from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to  
4.30 P.M.  
Macao, Public Works Department, 1st  
November, 1917.  
**RAUL M. DE FARIA e MAIA,**  
Engineer Director. [1279]

**WANTED.**  
**A PORTUGUESE,** Competent Book-  
keeper, with knowledge of Import  
and Export business, seeks employment in a  
Merchandise Firm. Holding first-class  
references.  
Please reply to—"B."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1293]

**FOR SALE.**  
**POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES—**  
Scotts, 1917,  
Yvert et Tellier's, 1917,  
and  
Stanley Gibbons's, 1917 (First part).  
**GRACA & CO.,**  
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,  
Hongkong. [1291]

**HOUSES TO LET**  
**TO LEASE.**  
**SUITABLE FIRMS** for certain Office  
Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund,  
Canton.  
Apply—  
**JACOB SPEICHER,**  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Mission Building,  
The Bund,  
Canton. [1291]

**TO LET.**  
**HOUSES** in Morton Terrace and  
Broadwood Terrace.  
**OFFICES** in York Buildings.  
**HOUSES** on Shumeng Canton.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-**  
**MENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.** [128]

**TO LET.**  
**IMMEDIATE entry.** Four very desirable  
SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street,  
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-  
structed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
**THE MANAGER,**  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Cantonment Road Central. [1300]

**TO LET.**  
**A FLAT** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE**  
**Co., Ltd.,**  
"Alexandra Buildings" [1272]

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 22, BEILIOS TERRACE.**  
**GODOWN D.** 2 Duddell Street,  
No. 57, WHITEFIELD HOUSE and  
GODOWN, Shaukwan Road.  
From 1st November, 1917. **TOP FLOOR**  
of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly  
& Walsh's Printing Office.  
**ONE GODOWN** in Duddell Street.  
**TO BE SOLD.**  
"GLENSHIRE," No. 140 and 141, 2nd  
FLOOR.  
Apply to—  
**LINSTRAD & DAVIS,**  
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [1280]

**AT THE PEAK.**  
**TO BE LET or SOLD, an UN-**  
**FURNISHED HOUSE.**  
Apply to—  
**DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.** [1284]

## INTIMATION

We have just received

a fresh consignment

of

**SULLIVAN'S**

**CHOCOLATES**

in

1 lb. and 2 lbs.

boxes

**A. S. WATSON &**  
**CO., LTD.,**

**HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**

TELEPHONE 16 [12]

**DEATHS.**  
At the General Hospital,  
Shanghai, on November 18th, ED-  
WARD ARNEY, aged 49 years.  
McCARNEY—Killed in action in Paes-  
time, on November 2nd. Lieut. W.  
RONALD, only son of Wm. McCARNEY,  
J.C.P., formerly of Anking.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.  
London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

Hongkong, 21st November, 1917.

**GERMANY'S FINANCIAL**  
**OUTLOOK.**

PROFESSOR JASTROW, of Berlin, in his book  
"Geld und Kredit in Kriege," says that  
the German system of war finance rests  
on no foundation but confidence in the  
success of German arms. He is rather  
proud of the fact, but at the same time  
he admits that, as German credit rests on  
Stimmung (a state of mind), it might fall  
with it. Much the same admission was  
made a year ago by the Frankfurter  
Zeitung, the soundest upon finance of the  
German papers. "As long as confidence  
can be maintained," it wrote, "the  
technique of war finance holds out,  
especially as paper and the printing-press  
are not only able to produce money for  
the time, but are an admirable means of  
producing a brilliant deception regarding  
the actual impoverishment by artificially  
producing buying-power." It is agreed  
that, while the war lasts, Germany will  
continue to find the necessary money, so  
long as the people retain confidence in the  
Government; that is to say, war finance,  
like much else in Germany, will only  
break down as the consequence of military  
defeat. The unexpected prolongation of  
the war has resulted in an enormous issue  
of paper money. Instead of the statutory  
one-third reserve to be kept by the  
Reichsbank against its notes, the gold  
reserve on July 7th last was 312,844,150  
against notes in circulation amounting to  
2,078,900,000, a proportion of 15.00 per  
cent. only. There are in circulation  
224,000,000 of Treasury and Loan Bank  
Notes. This may not matter while the  
war lasts, but it will have serious conse-  
quences afterwards. So far as concerns  
finance and all that it implies, peace to  
Germany is going to be much more  
terrible than war. Count Rastrow is  
quite right in his outcry that without the  
large indemnity upon which she counted

Germany will be ruined—perhaps irre-  
trievably; and the situation grows more  
desperate with every month that Germany  
uselessly prolongs the war. The depreciation  
of the mark is the measure of the  
world's opinion of Germany's financial  
position, but before we consider what this  
depreciation means it may be well to  
indicate briefly what this position is.  
Germany has voted her war credits and  
raised her internal loans with regularity;  
there is, as the saying goes, "plenty of  
money" in Germany. The war industries  
have made large profits, and to some  
extent the profits are genuine, for they  
represent the labour of the German  
people. But there is another aspect of  
the matter. Much of the money poured  
by those industries into the German war  
loans represents, not profits, but the  
depletion of German stocks of material  
of all kinds. Existing stocks have been  
sold out or used up, and they have to be  
replaced at enormous prices after peace.  
The actual total of the war credits already  
voted is 94 milliards of marks—say,  
24,700,000,000—and Germany is now  
spending at the rate of 26,000,000 a day.  
The boast of Germans that they have  
made war cheaply is not justified.  
According to a recent expert calculation,  
the net war expenditure from August  
4th, 1914, to February 24th, 1917, was  
about 250,000,000 greater in Germany  
than in Great Britain, deducting each  
country's loans to its Allies. The Minis-  
ter of Finance for Wurtemberg, in a  
speech on August 1st, calculated that the  
interest on the German War Loans, with  
the expenditure on war pensions, amount-  
ed yearly to 7 milliards of marks, and  
said it was "extremely difficult to form  
a picture of the economic effects on the  
Empire which would result from raising  
this sum, together with the five milliards  
yearly which were raised before the war."  
That is to say, he takes the amount Ger-  
many already requires to raise annually  
at 260,000,000 nominal, or about one-  
third of the total annual taxable income  
of the country before the war. Herr  
RATHENAU, head of the A.E.G., has  
recently calculated that the capital  
wealth of Germany has decreased  
20 per cent., i.e., from 250 to 200  
milliards of marks, so that Germany  
is back to where she was in 1900.  
The war, however, is not yet over, and  
during the last year Germany's daily ex-  
penditure has increased out of all propor-  
tion to what it was in the first two  
years of the war. Nor is this the whole  
story, for an enormous burden has  
been thrown, also, on the municipalities,  
part of which is repayable by the Govern-  
ment, and on the separate States. Unlike  
Great Britain, Germany has made no  
serious effort to meet the interest on her  
loans by taxation; she has gambled upon a  
war indemnity. It is not to be supposed  
that she can possibly raise yearly a good  
deal over one-third of her total taxable  
income, and the question of a capital levy  
after the war, ranging from 25 per cent.  
even to 50 per cent., has been freely dis-  
cussed as an alternative to repudiation.  
The state of Germany's finances has been  
reflected in the foreign exchanges. The  
depreciation of the mark has made steady  
progress, until to-day it stands at a dis-  
count of about 50 per cent. Moreover,  
according to the calculation of an Ameri-  
can writer, Mr. A. C. WHITAKER, at the  
time when the mark stood at 20.7 per cent.  
discount in terms of American dollars, it  
had already lost 43 per cent. of its pur-  
chasing-power in Germany. What, then,  
must be the position now? The situation  
is beginning to be regarded very seriously  
in Germany. From time to time measures  
have been taken to deal with the deprecia-  
tion, but they have had little effect. At  
last the Government had no alternative  
but to export gold. A little gold had  
been exported from time to time, but had  
been made good by collections in Germany,  
for Germany had never adopted the  
cheque system, and her people before the  
war used to hoard gold. In the first week  
of July a warning was issued by the Secre-  
tary of the Treasury, who stated that the  
decrease in the gold reserve was "not yet  
alarming" but more gold would have to  
be exported, and he was "led to sup-  
pose" that there were still several  
hundred million marks of gold jewellery  
and coin in the Empire. On July 23rd  
the reserve was 212,074,250 (if the Ger-  
man statement be not exaggerated)—a  
decrease of 23,305,750, compared with the  
corresponding period in 1916. According  
to the Kolnische Zeitung of August 1st  
the collection of gold ornaments had pro-  
duced only M. 600,000 (500,000 instead of  
several hundred millions).

Peace will bring to a head the financial  
troubles of Germany. With a currency  
depreciated 50 per cent.—it will probably  
be far more if the war lasts another year  
—she will have to find vast sums of  
money, while loans abroad will be im-  
possible or the terms ruinous. Apart  
from the stupendous interest on her War  
loans, her debt to her municipalities  
already reaches hundreds of millions  
sterling. Hamburg estimates that  
275,000,000 will be needed for shipping  
subsidies alone; an enormous sum will be  
required to restart the sugar industry.  
It is difficult to see how it will be possible  
to revive the system of bonuses and sub-  
sidies on which Germany's export trade  
was built up. The vital question at first  
will be imports. That the adverse  
exchange will compel her to restrict her  
imports, as she will have to pay at least  
twice their value, is being emphasised in  
Germany. But she will have to export  
all she can, and quickly, for the sake  
of improving exchange; "the watch-  
word," said the Wurtemberg Finance  
Minister, "must be 'Export much and  
import little.'" She must export suitable  
things, not her cheap bulky coal, for her  
shipping space will be very limited, and  
for neutral tonnage the Allies will over-  
bid her. She is drained dry of many  
raw materials, and she cannot manufac-  
ture for export unless she first imports raw  
material, and she must restrict imports,  
even if, again, the Allies do not outbid  
her for available stocks. A finer "vicious  
circle" cannot be imagined—to export  
she must first import, but to import she  
must first export. Even if we leave out  
of the question the huge values that Ger-  
many will have to find for the restoration  
of the countries she has ruined, we do not  
think her worst enemies need wish her  
anything much worse than that with  
which peace threatens her.

Mr. Arthur E. Thom won the Doll  
and Swing raffled in aid of the  
Bellahouston Hospital with ticket No.  
211.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks, the  
following donations to the Services' En-  
ertainment Fund:—B. E. Beilios, \$50;  
"Aunt Dorothy," \$30; and "An-  
tiquated Outpost," \$2.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice  
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals  
acknowledges with thanks a donation of  
\$102.50 to the funds of the hospitals from  
St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

A very enjoyable Whist Drive was held  
recently by No. 88 Company R.G.A. at  
Mount Davis, under the auspices of the  
Services Entertainment Fund, who  
generously provided the prizes, refresh-  
ments and cigarettes. One hundred  
W.O.s, N.C.O.s, and men took part. The  
prizes were presented by 2nd Lieut. F. C.  
Millington, at whose suggestion a vote of  
thanks was passed to the Services  
Entertainment Fund, and also to Ser-  
geant Bacon and the working committee  
for the efficient manner in which the  
arrangements were carried out. The  
prizes were awarded as follows:—1st,  
Gunner E. Taylor; 2nd, Bomb. Hancock;  
3rd, Corp. Smith; and 4th, Bomb.  
Watson. This is the first of a series of  
similar gatherings to be held at Mount  
Davis and Belchers for the purpose of  
providing relaxation during the winter  
months.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday, the  
Attorney-General moved for the admis-  
sion of Mr. A. E. Hall, to practice as a  
solicitor. He said that Mr. Hall is a  
son of Mr. Sir Tak Fan, well-known to  
the Court and the Colony. He was  
educated at the Diocesan School and left  
for England in 1912, and passed his ex-  
amination as a Solicitor in June of this  
year. He joined the Honourable Artil-  
lery Company shortly after the outbreak  
of war and served for a year, that year  
being counted in his articles. The At-  
torney-General urged certain exemptions  
under the Ordinance on Mr. Hall's  
behalf. The Chief Justice remarked that  
he had great pleasure in admitting Mr.  
Hall as a solicitor to practice in the  
Supreme Court. With regard to the  
exemptions, which the Attorney-General  
urged on his behalf, he understood that  
he had laid the matter before the mem-  
bers of the Law Society and that they  
had raised no objection to the exemp-  
tions. He had pleasure in admitting  
Mr. Hall subject to the production of his  
certificate. His father was a much  
respected member of the community, and  
he hoped Mr. Hall's future career would  
be prosperous.

## CHINESE TELEGRAM.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

## PREMIER AND CABINET RESIGN.

PEKING, November 20th.  
Although the President persuaded  
Tuan Chi-jui (the Premier) and members  
of the Cabinet to withdraw their resigna-  
tions, the Premier again resigned last  
night, and the Finance Minister and  
other Chinpatang members of the Cabinet  
also resigned.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG-NGOI  
SAN FO."]

## PEKING AND THE SOUTH WAR.

PEKING, November 20th.  
Fu Liang-tso, Hunan Tschun, arrived  
at Peking yesterday.

At a meeting of officers convened by  
the President, it was decided to demand  
that the South-West withdraw its army  
from Hunan. If the demand is not  
complied with military power will be  
used.

The Premier and Ministers held a  
meeting at Tan's residence, at which it  
was decided to chastise Hunan.

Liang Chi-chao, Tang Hwa-lung, Lin  
Chang-min and Fan Yuen-lien have  
resigned.

The President has wired to Luog Chi-  
kwong again urging him to take up the  
position of Inspector of the two  
Kwongs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## CHANG HSUN EXILED.

PEKING, November 19th.  
The Times Correspondent telegraphs  
that Chang Hsun has been exiled...

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG-NGOI  
SAN FO."]

CANTON, November 20th.

## ACTING TUCHUN'S RETURN.

The Acting Tuchun, Mok Wing-sun, who  
was ordered to go to Wuchow, returned  
yesterday after having had an interview  
with General Luk Wing-tung.

**TUCHUNSHIP.**  
The Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has  
received a telegram from General Luk,  
ordering him to leave Canton at once,  
and hand the Tuchunship to Mok Wing-  
sun.

Chan left Canton this afternoon by the  
gunboat Kwangtung.

## TUCHUN'S NEW GUARDS.

The Tuchun, who had previously ordered  
one of his officers to recruit some new  
soldiers for his bodyguard, has been  
informed that 500 new soldiers were  
recruited from Kwong-si, and that they  
arrived at Canton yesterday.

**RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.**  
Railway traffic, which was stopped  
by certain armed bands at Shek Lung  
Station, has been resumed to-day. The  
authorities have a large body of troops  
at the spot.

## HUNAN AFFAIRS.

The authorities have received reports  
stating that the Southerners captured  
Shuang-tai (near Changsha) yesterday.  
The Commander Tam Ho-wing has  
ordered all the armies to attack Chang-  
sha (the Capital) at an early date.  
TROUBLES IN SHUMCHUN.

It is reported that there is a rising  
of the "People's Army" in Shum-chun,  
(outside the New Territory). The au-  
thorities have been requested to send  
troops.

## THE GENERALISSIMO.

We are informed that Generalissimo  
Sun Yat-sen went to Wuchow recently  
to consult with General Luk Wing-tung.

A fire broke out shortly after 2 o'clock  
yesterday afternoon at the Godown of  
the China Provident Loan and Mortgage  
Company, West Point. The cause of the  
fire, which started in a stock of sugar  
in No. 1 Godown, is unknown. The Fire  
Brigade were summoned and attended it  
full force under the command of the  
C.S.P., but it was 4.30 before the flame  
was subdued. The extent of the  
damage has not yet been ascertained. It  
is believed, however, to have been con-  
siderable, as a good deal of sugar and  
rice were destroyed by the water used.

## A MONS HERO'S MISFORTUNE.

Major-General Bridges, an Imperial  
officer, who in the early stages of the  
war was the hero of a remarkable incident  
at St. Quentin, was wounded recently and  
had his leg amputated. When a man  
he was sent back to rally his stragglers  
during the retreat from Mons. He found  
them in a state of collapse. He pro-  
duced a toy drum and a penny whist  
from a village shop, and with this  
instrument he rounded up the men  
who were laughing, despite their  
wounds, and led them on a march of 25 miles.



# THE WAR.

## DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

### ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM ITALIAN FRONT.

### THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

### EXTREMISTS COMPLETELY CONTROL CAPITAL.

### THE GERMAN LOSSES AT HELIGOLAND.

### DEATH OF BRITISH GENERAL.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, November 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We improved our positions slightly.

At night-time north-westward of Passchendaele we repulsed an attack on certain advanced posts north-eastward of the Polygon Wood.

Our machine-guns this morning caught other parties approaching south-eastward of Poelcapelle, and the majority were killed or captured.

The enemy raided the trenches last night eastward of Gouzeaucourt.

Three hostile machines were brought down on Sunday and one driven down. One of ours is missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### RAIDING.

LONDON, November 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's artillery was active during the night.

The Scottish and Warwickshire troops carried out successful raids in the neighbourhood of Monchy-le-Proux and the Greenland Hill, north of Roux.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—Between the coast and Beclaele the firing was of great intensity.

LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### APPRECIABLE ADVANCE.

PARIS, November 19th.

A communiqué states:—On the right of the Meuse, in the region of Chamme Wood, we advanced appreciably and inflicted losses on the enemy.

The artillery duel continued lively in the same region.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, November 19th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery duel continued till night-time on the right of the Meuse, notably at the Chamme Wood.

#### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE HELIGOLAND FIGHT.

#### GERMAN LOSSES.

AMSTERDAM, November 19th.

Travellers from Germany state that one or possibly two German destroyers were lost in the Heligoland fight, and most of the crews perished.

#### FIVE SUBMARINES DESTROYED IN ONE DAY.

LONDON, November 19th.

Mr. Lloyd George announced that we destroyed five submarines on Saturday.

#### AFRICA.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

#### ENEMY EXPELLED FROM DEFENSIVE POSITIONS.

LONDON, November 19th.

An East Africa official report states:—The enemy's rearguards were expelled from defensive positions eastward, and south-eastward of Chivata, and a number of Indian and African prisoners of war were released.

#### Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

#### NEW PHASE ABOUT TO COMMENCE.

LONDON, November 20th.

A wireless Italian semi-official report states:—By the attack at Monte Fenera and Monte Tomba the enemy was in contact at every point of the line on which the Italians have made a stand. The enemy masses were increasingly dense at several places and movements of artillery and columns are reported in various directions.

The new phase is about to commence, and possibly the enemy intends to tempt fortune by a grand strategic undertaking to rapidly break the wings with a view to surround the Italians, or by a slow methodical wearing down action, or a series of hammerblows similar to Verdun. In any case, recent serious losses must have convinced the enemy of the impossibility of the dissolution of the Italian Army through lack of resistance. The Italian Army is preparing to face a great imminent struggle to which the enemy is bringing up enormous forces and material.

#### THE BREATH OF VICTORY.

LONDON, November 20th.

The Daily Mail's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters telegraphed on the 19th inst.:—It is now ten days since the holding of Piave began and the river and army have stood firm against all shocks. The mountain army, in the Trentino and Feltre quadrilateral is withstanding successive onsets. For instance, nine attacks were made in twenty-four hours against the Meletta-Sisemol line, eastward of Asiago. The most desperate efforts were made by Krobatin's Army to break through near Quero, which is the critical hinge between the Army facing the north and the Army facing the east. Along the Piave the Italians' repulse of the river crossing, though it does not alter the course of the campaign, is most important, because it inspires the Italian Army with the breath of victory. The whole Austrian Brigade which crossed was annihilated, largely thanks to the tenacity of the Bersaglieri, who fought all night in extreme cold with rifles and machine guns. They received supplies of bombs at daylight, upon which the surviving Austrians surrendered.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 19th.

A wireless German official report states:—The enemy fruitlessly repeated his attacks to the north-eastward of Asiago.

We stormed Quero and Monte Cornella, and drove out the enemy from the positions at Monte Tomba.

We captured eleven hundred prisoners.

#### DELAYING THE INVASION.

LONDON, November 19th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, reports:—Owing to the strength of the enemy effort, which is being supported by constant reinforcements of men and artillery, it is probable that the Italians will for the present be only able to delay the invasion, but they will thus gain time, enabling preparations for the counter-offensive.

The abandonment of Piave may be a painful necessity, leading to the accomplishment of these preparations.

#### ITALIANS REOCCUPY POSITIONS.

LONDON, November 19th.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy violently concentrated his fire on our positions in the Anasco Plateau, but he did not attack.

We again occupied the advanced trench elements, capturing 200 prisoners.

Strong enemy forces are attacking the Monte Mufenera and Monte Tomba lines, southward of Quero.

We prevented any further attempt to cross the Piave.

#### ITALIANS RESOLUTE RESISTANCE.

PARIS, November 19th.

A semi-official statement observes that the most noteworthy event of the day was the more resolute Italian resistance, which entered into the phase of a counter-attack, assisted by reinforcements which are now participating in the determined resistance to the Austro-German offensive movement in the mountains. The enemy is making his principal effort between the Piave and the Tagliamento, but he is being held back by the Italian Centre, which is taking the right wing in that region, but notwithstanding the importance of the line covering Treviso and Venice, the whole interest in the battle is centred in the mountain mass at Sotto Communi dominating the Bassano plain.

#### General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### PRIME MINISTER'S PARIS SPEECH.

#### SPIRITED REPLY TO CRITICS.

LONDON, November 19th.

Immense interest was displayed this afternoon in the debate in the House of Commons, initiated by Mr. Asquith, on the Premier's Paris speech. The House and galleries were crowded, M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, being seated in the Diplomatic Gallery.

The discussion arose on a motion for adjournment, upon which Mr. Asquith laid down two propositions which he hoped would not be controverted—firstly, that in war the ultimate responsibility for what was done or not done rested with the Government, and, secondly, and as vitally important, that frequent and intimate consultations should be held between Allied statesmen and soldiers so that co-ordination should be as complete as possible. Nevertheless, he deprecated the establishment of any organisation interfering with the responsibility of the General Staff to the Government or delegating in any wise from the authority and responsibility of each of the Allied peoples to their respective Governments. He emphasised that Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at Paris, did not mention the Navy, which in many respects dominated strategic considerations, and asked which would decide on disagreement between the Allied Staff and the General Staff.

Sir Edward Carson, The War Cabinet, Mr. Asquith, continuing, said the object of the present debate was to dispel certain misapprehensions arising from the Paris speech. He pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George equally shared responsibility regarding the invasions of Serbia and Roumania, and affirmed that the Prime Minister's views regarding Serbia were not shared by any weighty military authority in England. The theory of a single front was perfectly sound, and a corollary thereof was that the Ally at one end of the line might be best helped by a maximum effort being exerted at the other end of the line. It was a sacred trust of the Allies to see that the future freedom and security of Serbia and Roumania were adequately assured.

After alluding to Mr. Lloyd George's assumption of detachment regarding the recent events in Russia and Italy, Mr. Asquith said he doubted whether a Council at Versailles last March would have affected the Russian situation which the Premier had revealed to the good people of Paris with irrelevant rhetoric. Was it not a fact that General Cadorna was full of confidence and serenity on the eve of the German attack? He declared that the Premier's reference to the Western Front suggested that the British Dominions' blood and bravery had been squandered when strategically it could have been better employed. Never were operations more carefully concerted than those of Sir Douglas Haig on the Somme and in the later stages of the French defensive at Verdun. He doubted whether any Allied Council, wisely guided, would have interfered with either of the two great offensives in the West in favour of more attractive adventures elsewhere. "We had no reason to be ashamed of our war contribution. We had kept the seas free, had expanded our Army into seventy Divisions, and had placed our arsenals and credit at the disposal of the Allies, and so we would continue to the end." (Cheers.)

#### THE PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said more important than anything he had said at Paris was to decide whether greater unity of control were needed and whether we were taking the right way to secure it. He reaffirmed that we had suffered by lack of co-ordination, and said any criticism he had directed against the past was not directed against the Staff or any Allied Commander. He had merely used certain illustrations showing that lack

of co-ordination among the Allies had brought disaster. The late Lord Kitchener once suggested a scheme for central authority, but he (the speaker) was utterly opposed to the appointment of a Generalissimo, for such a scheme would produce friction. He (Mr. Lloyd George) believed that the United States would have preferred a Council with executive authority, but he thought circumstances at present did not demand this. The new Council would actually, and not merely nominally, possess the information which was at the disposal of one of the Allied Staff, and therefore a permanent Council was essential.

Regarding the Italian Front, it was most difficult to answer Mr. Asquith's questions. There was a good deal to be said about what General Cadorna said, and what we thought we knew, or believed or suspected—a good deal. General Sir William Robertson could not press things with respect to another front, but under the new Council he would have been in a position to do so. The fact that Anglo-French troops had to rush to Italy to retrieve disaster must affect the operations on the Western Front. Hence our concern with the Italian Front was not because it was the Italian Front, but because it affected the Western Front also. Therefore, it had been decided that the mere machinery of a Council of officers, occasional meetings of Ministers and occasional meetings of the Chiefs of Staff were utterly inadequate and inefficient for the purposes of real co-ordination. "You must have a permanent body constantly watching, those things, advising upon them and reporting to the Government."

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the representation of the Navy was no afterthought. It was essential that information regarding naval operations, and co-operation should be known to these military advisers, but that was a different thing from the establishment of a Naval Council to co-operate in naval strategy. We were suffering from a lack of this at present, and anyone knowing what was happening in the Mediterranean knew there was a great deal to be said for such a Council.

Turning to his Paris speech, Mr. Lloyd George said—Let me say at once that I considered it carefully and I did it for a deliberate purpose. I have seen resolutions for unity and co-operation. Where are they? You might as well throw them into the waste-paper basket. The late Lord Kitchener started with these schemes in 1915. I have seen the other schemes of M. Briand and Mr. Asquith, but somehow they came to naught, because you have naturally a disinclination by independent bodies to merge their individualities into a common organisation. I was afraid that this would occur again. We went to Rapallo with documents most carefully prepared and previously submitted to the Cabinet. (Cheers.) Substantially, the document which we passed at Rapallo was the document prepared here. I have it in my pocket. (Cheers.)

After referring to what he called a beautifully drafted document approved by a number of men, including distinguished soldiers, and which had been carried by three Allied Conferences, the Prime Minister said:—Nothing has happened—simply an announcement in the newspapers that at last we have found some means of co-ordination. There has been too much of this. (Cheers.) I made up my mind to take risks, and I took them. (Loud cheers.) To rouse the public sentiment not merely here but in France, Italy and America, to see that this document became an act. I know nothing of military strategy, but I know something of political strategy—(laughter and cheers)—and to get public opinion interested in a proposal and to convince them of its desirability is an essential part of political strategy. That is why I made that speech, and it has done it. (Loud cheers.) I determined to deliver a disagreeable speech which would force everybody to talk about this scheme. They have talked

about it in two or three continents, and the result of public opinion in America, Italy, France and Britain is that the scheme is vital. (Continuous cheers.)

Proceeding, the Prime Minister denied that he had blamed the British for what had happened. It was an unpleasant thing for him to remind Italy that she had lost 2,500 guns, but it was necessary. (Cheers.) Otherwise the Rapallo Agreement would not have been passed. "I know very well what would have happened, and I did not want it to happen. I wanted this thing to be a reality. All this talk about Easterners and Westerners is utter balderdash. The field is north, south, east and west. Our business is to put pressure on the enemy from every point of the compass and to hurt him where we can. That is why we want a Central Council. We need all the experience and help we can get, and our Allies' need is still greater than ours at present. We want victory and will get it, but I do not want the whole burden to fall on Britain, and I therefore want a better Allied Council that will order the whole battlefield so that the whole resources of the Allies shall be thrown into the conflict in order to bring pressure to bear on the enemy." (Cheers.)

He would not withdraw one single syllable of his Paris speech. He strongly and categorically asserted that no soldiers in any war had had their strategic position less interfered with by politicians. Soldiers never got a more consistent or more substantial backing from politicians than they received during 1917. He did not mean backing in speeches, which were no substitute for shells. There were only two occasions on which he had acted against the advice of soldiers in this war. Once was with regard to the big gun programme, when they thought he was manufacturing too many and they were unable to man them; and the second case when he pressed upon soldiers the appointment of a civilian to reorganise railways behind the lines. Policy and strategy were inextricably interwoven, and those trying to separate them and foster disunion were traitors. Whether it was done for personal rancour or political envy, it was equally treasonable. "Are we to tolerate men in this country who, from purely political and personal reasons, disseminate distrust and jealousy of France in the breasts of Englishmen? We are here to stop that here and now. Poor France, trampled upon, forever bereaved of so many of her sons, with her richest provinces torn from her, wants nothing except emancipation from the deadly menace that has threatened her for half-a-century. I do hope whatever happens they will keep their hands, tongues and pens from trying to foster suspicion, jealousy and distrust between France and ourselves. If we act together I have no fear of what will happen. I see anxieties on the horizon—I have never concealed them. It is better to tell the people what is happening. But no anxieties will modify the conviction that only two things could defeat us. If the submarine menace had wrenched the freedom of the seas, our hopes would have been shattered, but I have no further fear of submarines. We are on its track. On Saturday we destroyed five of these pests. (Loud cheers.) The only other danger is lack of unity. I will support every scheme that helps to a real and lasting victory that will bring peace and healing to a bleeding world." (Loud cheers.)

#### TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MAUDE.

Mr. Lloyd George, in announcing General Maude's death at Bagdad, paid a tribute to "his valuable services in Mesopotamia, where he took over the supreme command when we were still under the stigma of the Kut failure. He overcame all difficulties, rebuffed the enemy's enthusiasm to the highest pitch. He achieved a series of victories which safeguarded our position in the East, and in securing Bagdad after capturing it he displayed qualities of resource, decision and enterprise which marked him out as a great leader of men and a commander of the first rank. The country mourns the loss of one of her most valiant sons."

#### EX-FIRST LORD'S REPUDIATION.

Sir Edward Carson repudiated the suggestion that there was any whitening down in the proposals to secure closer co-operation. The Agreement made at Rapallo would be adhered to as one of the most solemn undertakings entered into during the war.

#### DIFFICULTY OVER.

Subsequently the debate lapsed. The feeling in the Lobby is unanimous that the difficulty is over.

#### PRESS COMMENT PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS.

LONDON, November 20th.

The papers are practically unanimous that yesterday's debate was a personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George, who rarely has shown such persuasive power in dissipating any apprehension of a political crisis. His explanations of the working of the new Council satisfied those doubting its practicability. Tributes are paid to Mr. Asquith's moderation.

(Continued on Page 4.)



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship

"GLENAMOY" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5.00 P.M. on 21st Nov. 1917, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 21st Nov., 1917, at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1917. [1287]

## BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1917. [1301]

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[1302]

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[1303]

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Solely by M. J. G. G. G.

[1304]

## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5)

## General.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRITISH CEMENT IN GERMAN

## FORTIFICATIONS.

LONDON, November 19th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that in view of the letter from a British officer in the *Times*, stating that he found in a "pill-box" a label showing that it had been made of British cement, the export of cement was prohibited pending enquiries.

Lord Robert Cecil pointed out that military enquiries so far had not confirmed the use of British cement in German fortifications. If there was any reasonable doubt concerning the matter, however, the export would be definitely stopped.

## RUSSIAN SITUATION.

## SITUATION STILL OBSCURE.

LONDON, November 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the situation in Russia was still obscure, although it appeared the Extremists completely controlled Petrograd and Moscow. Telegraphic communication with Sir George Buchanan has been resumed.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## GENERAL KALEDINE'S STRATEGIC

## CONTROL.

STOCKHOLM, November 19th.

General Kaledine's Cossacks are occupying the Donetz coalfield and are thus able to starve and freeze Petrograd.

General Kaledine, at Kharkoff, stopped 200 wagon loads of food destined for Petrograd.

A Military Dictatorship by General Kaledine or General Korniloff is expected.

The *Daily News* Correspondent at Petrograd states that at a meeting of representative Socialists, convened by the Railway Union, on Friday, a delegate from the Committees at the Front stated that there were only three days' supplies at the Front. The army would be compelled to abandon the Front, owing to the famine, unless the transport was improved.

## WORKMEN'S MANIFESTO.

Petrograd, November 19th.

A manifesto in huge type occupies the front page of the *Pravda*. It demands the release of all political prisoners, the cessation of political terrorism, the restoration of the freedom of the Press, the inviolability of the person and property, and the placing of sufficient armed forces at the disposal of the Municipality to preserve order.

Food and forage are rapidly being exhausted, owing to the destruction of the railways and the general disorganization. The officials of the Ministry of Finance refuse to hand over to the Maximalists the funds in the Treasury.

The Director and Vice-Directors of the State Bank were arrested, but were subsequently released.

## THE AMERICAN COLONY.

The American Embassy requested a train to convey 200 American residents to Harbin.

## DESCRIPTION OF FIGHTING

## FORCES.

LONDON, November 19th.

The *Daily Telegraph* Correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Bolshevik force, which defeated Kerensky's 1,500 Cossacks between Gatchina and Tsarskoye Selo, numbered 16,000.

There was desultory fighting at Kieff, which changed hands several times.

It is reported that the Czech troops are supporting the Government, who are now masters at Kieff.

General Kaledine's Cossacks control the Don region. They surrounded Kharkoff and Voronezh and captured Viazma, south-west of Moscow, on which 20,000 Cossacks are reported to be advancing.

## THE CASUALTIES AND

## DESTRUCTION.

LONDON, November 19th.

The *Daily Telegraph* Correspondent at Petrograd reports:—Fighting at Moscow began on the 10th instant. The Government force consisted of 3,000 Military Cadets and students, with three guns, numerous rifles, and some Maxim guns. Fifteen thousand of the 100,000 soldiers in the garrison supported the Bolsheviks and the rest remained in barracks.

The Military Revolutionary Committee secured 15 guns with which they continuously bombarded the centre of the town.

The casualties up till the 14th instant were 3,000, chiefly peaceful civilians, and the corpses lay for days in the doorways and on the stairs. The Cathedral of the Assumption of Glory of Kromin was destroyed by the bombardment. The church of St. Basil was set on fire.

## DEATH OF GENERAL MAUDE

LONDON, November 19th.

The *Daily Mail* announces that General Maude is ill.

The War Office announces that General Maude died in Mesopotamia last evening, after a brief illness.

## HIS MAJESTY'S SYMPATHY.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King has dispatched a message to the Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia expressing the deepest regret at the death under sad and tragic circumstances of General Maude, "who has rendered invaluable services to the Empire and to the Allies. I am confident that his memory will be an incentive to the completion of the work in which he laboured and died."

## JAPAN AND THE WAR.

## REPRESENTATIVES AT PARIS

## CONFERENCE.

TOKYO, November 19th.

The Minister for France, speaking at Osaka, said that a Japanese expedition to Europe was impossible.

It is understood that the Government attaches the greatest importance to the Paris Conference in view of the probability that questions of Japanese military aid will arise.

Japan will be represented at the Paris Conference by the Ambassadors and Naval and Military Attachés at London and Paris.

## AMERICA AND THE WAR.

## WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, November 19th.

Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, in the weekly war communiqué, states:—The heavy artillery preparation in two sectors of the British and French fronts presages a further offensive.

It is estimated that half of the Turkish army in Palestine has been lost.

The training of the American National Army is making progress rapidly, and its morale is excellent.

## THE COMMAND OF THE

## ANGLO-FRENCH ARMIES.

LONDON, November 19th.

The *Daily Telegraph* Military Correspondent derides the idea that Mr. Lloyd George attempted last winter to place the British Army under the command of General Nivelle.

The Correspondent says that General Nivelle, in January, proposed an Anglo-French pool of reserves for a tremendous blow at the German Centre, and professing his readiness to serve under a British Generalissimo. The proposals, after much waste of time, were partially accepted at the Calais Conference, but they were never carried out.

The problem of the Anglo-French army is a most difficult one, but it must be solved, and the only way for securing universal agreement on the subject is by free interchange of information and ideas by the military leaders in a supreme war council.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the critics who are pursuing disruptive tactics will be disappointed by to-day's debate. Nothing sensational, and certainly not a crisis, need be expected, although the Agreement as read by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, does not mention the fact that there will be an Allied Naval Staff also sitting at Versailles and co-operating with the Military Staff.

The first meeting of the Council will probably be held next week.

## RAILWAYMEN'S THREATENED

## STRIKE.

LONDON, November 19th.

The railwaymen in the Cardiff district have decided to strike unless their wages are increased by 2½ weekly within a week.

## LOYALTY OF WELSH MINERS

LONDON, November 19th.

Mr. Clement Edwards, M.P., has written to His Majesty the King, pointing out that three-fifths of the South Wales miners, who voted in favour of combining out, are men and youths liable to service, so that in a secret ballot they voted in favour of calling up themselves.

This, Mr. Edwards adds, is the most beautiful demonstration of patriotism that has yet come from any industrial population.

## THE DISORDER AT ZURICH

ZURICH, November 19th.

Six persons were killed in Saturday's rioting.

Several battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry arrived on Sunday to maintain order.

A general strike is threatened.

## OBITUARY.

## SIR CHARLES HOLROYD.

REIMS, November 19th.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Holroyd, the famous artist.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## WOMEN AT THE FRONT.

## DARING WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

## A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

The up-to-date newspaper woman is as willing to take chances quite as sensational as her brothers of the Press in obtaining first-hand news of world-stirring events in order that eager readers at home—who give no thought to the dangers that have been braved—may enjoy a mental thrill with their morning coffee.

Both Halc, in the *New York Tribune*, tells of an occasion when a party of newspaper correspondents were under fire during the bombardment of a German aeroplane. Here is her story, briefly making light of the dangers through which they passed:—

We had set out to make a day of it, under the guidance of the French "Matin" son, de la Presse, in the "devastated region" of France, so lately taken back from the Germans. We were five newspaper women and we were to be improved, instructed, given our fill of those first hand impressions of the trail of war that we had been so stoutly clamouring for.

Then we were to be returned to our parents, our husbands, or our newspapers, according to where guardianship of us was vested in the records of the gallant French officials. And above all, we were to do the thing safely and calmly, as ladies should, and have no shocks and no alarms with which our hosts would have need to reproach themselves.

We would up, an hour after we started, in a mercifully spacious dug-out (which our attendant officer called a "dunkut," because he spoke English), in a wrecked sugar-factory, now being used as a storehouse for munitions, while the French "seventy-fives" from a few miles to the left of us fired shell after shell at a marauding German aeroplane directly over our heads, and the remnants of burst shell peppered the earth around us and lay around the corners of the stacks of new munitions.

It was an untimely end for Ladies' Day at the front. Dear knows when there will be another one. But if the thrill was extemporaneous, it was none the less a good one.

We had coursed through hurried and pillaged towns, we had climbed to the observatory of Prince Eitel Friedrich, we had visited the roadside grave of the aviator McConnell, oddly decorated with the fragments of his machine. We had heard the guns booming, and had been somewhat stirred by them—though not to the extent we were letting on, nor any—where near so much as we were trying to each other. Here we are in it—this is war, and there are the guns we have read about for three years. But the distant boom, however majestic, lacked menace for us.

Then as we were leaving the grave of the aviator, someone looked up at the singularly blue and beautiful sky and said:—"The clouds just there look very queer. They are almost like those steam plumes over New York City," said our officer. "They have sighted a German aeroplane, probably, and they are shooting a white circle around him."

"How many miles away?" somebody asked.

"The guns are pretty far away," was the reply, "though the front-line French trenches just here are only eight miles away, and the aeroplane is probably over them."

Our spines perked up a little at this and showed promise of a little active shivering later on. But we went back to our waiting motor-cars, and rolled along towards the wrecked sugar-factory with pulses about at the normal and interesting about the academic, while the distant pealing of the big guns grew momentarily less frightening as we got used to them.

We let our motors at the roadside and climbed a low slope of rubble to the gates of the former sugar-factory. Our soldier guards and chauffeurs, four in number, waited near the cars, and our attending officer of the General Staff led us up through the forbidding entrance, past the three or four huge South-of-France soldiers who were patrolling the way, and we stopped for a look at a great pile of shells.

The booming of the guns had dried off to nothing. We were full of computations of the probable death and destruction stored so compactly before us, when—

There is no describing the sound of a "seventy-five" going off next door. One went off at just that moment, and it was as if all the sound in the world were slung at our ears, then cracking straight off overhead at a fatal attempt to reach heaven. The first report and the rip-roar that follows separate themselves in the effort to recall them, but then they sound all of a piece, and a whole of a big one.

Our first startled look was back towards the motors. We saw the archetype of the "blue streak"—four French soldiers leaving the open roadside in search of cover in the field. We looked then further into the sugar-factory, and we were just at time to catch the stooping shoulders of the fourth and last patrol as he dived into a hole after his brothers. Meanwhile, our deafening "soixante-quinze" was not waiting, even for our fleet pulses to find holes. The shots came us incessantly as a pulsebeat. Our officer looked at us very gravely.

There is a Boche aeroplane just overhead," he said, and our eyes were after it. It may be there to bomb these stored shells, but we shall probably frighten it away. I regret deeply that this should have happened. And now, if you will all be good enough to come with me, we shall join the patrols in their cave.

We joined the patrols. Once there, we tried to make light of our danger.

Of course, it is wise to come in, but there is almost no chance of a shell coming here, said one.

Whereas the most solemn and guttural of the patrols replied:—"There were three wounded here yesterday at five o'clock, when a burst shell came down."

The next round from the "seventy-five" had a more vicious sound than the others. We remembered those three wounded to make order.

A general strike is threatened.

Then we perked up again.

But perhaps the aeroplane is in a different position this afternoon," somebody said. "And Plunk!" a fragment of shell answered us, falling within twenty yards of where we pressed our noses out of the dug-out, and wondered when the end would come.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## GERMANY'S WOMEN

## WORKERS.

## AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

A report recently published in Germany by the Association of Metal Workers sheds an interesting light on the conditions of female labour in the war factories of that country. The inquiry was conducted at 207 industrial centres, where 2,564 factories were visited. The number of women employed at these establishments before the war was 3,570, while at the time of the inquiry that number was more than trebled, amounting to 986,330.

Questions were put to the workers to ascertain if possible the effect of the work on the general health of the women. The replies received were judged with due regard to the physique of each worker, the hygienic conditions in the factory, the hours of employment, etc. It was found that in 20.6 per cent of the cases investigated in the war factories, and in 11.9 per cent of those in other establishments, the work was too exhausting for female labour.

Here is a report of conditions at a shell factory:—"At the machines projectiles of 20 to 75 lbs have to be raised from the ground to the level of the breast in order to be placed in the lathes; after turning they have to be lowered again to the ground. This work entails intense muscular effort. In order to earn three marks a day some women have to raise and lower a 28 kg (about 57 lbs) shell at least 100 times. The women complain a great deal of internal pains from handling these heavy shells."

"In the foundries women perform all the different processes, even that of puddling, which is absolutely back-breaking. The strain is so severe that in the provision of labour allowance has to be made for quite a third of the women always on the sick list."

## WAR NEWS.

## THE WAR AND LITERATURE.

Will the war casualties add to the ranks of our great writers? One wonders, because physical disabilities have so often turned a man's thoughts to literature. But for lameness, Scott might have been a novelist, and had he been stronger, Robert Louis Stevenson would probably have preferred the sword to the pen. And but for an accident in the football field, when assistant master at a Welsh school, which left his health uncertain, Mr. H. G. Wells might have pursued the scholastic career he had marked out for himself.

## ANOTHER DEVILISH

## CONTRIVANCE.

It appears that another of the Hun's devilish contrivances has been introduced into Mesopotamia. A soldier now lying in a war hospital in India picked up a lead pencil on the field. When, however, he started to try the point the infernal thing exploded and blew off all the fingers of his right hand. It was a contrivance so fiendishly cunning to be attributed to the Turk and we all know that in pre-war days our pencils were made in Germany. We take it for granted that officers and men in Mesopotamia have now been warned about collecting "souvenirs."—*Englishman*.

## LEADING A CHARGE AT 50.

## SECOND-LIEUTENANT'S M.O.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Temporary Second-Lieutenant William Moloney, Royal Munster Fusiliers, who, it is stated in the *London Gazette*, is over 50 years of age. He insisted on going into action with his company and led his platoon throughout an attack under heavy shell fire. Not content with reaching the final objective, he pushed forward with a patrol and established an advanced position, which he held until the next wave of the attack passed through. "A magnificent example of coolness, fearlessness, and determination," says the official record.

"If a piece lands in the shell-stacks this dug-out is a goner," was somebody's blithe comment.

But everybody's luck was good that day, even the Boche aviator's. He got behind a cloud finally, and the "seventy-five" abandoned its chase for him. The din of the shooting died away, we came out of the "dug-out," our motor-soldiers emerged from the fields, the patrol went shipperly back to their jobs, and the only shooting we could hear was the cosy, interesting "Boom, boom!" in the distance.

We were by way of being a chastened lot when the motors took up their way. We no longer wished for more when we edged up on the danger-zones. It was touching to see with what a rosy glow a brass with a "seventy-five" could cover the more statistical of our inspection tour.

And then to be taken down into the German front-line trenches was an experience not to be sneezed at. It is true that the Germans have been out of those trenches since April, and that the poppies are growing over them. But, then, poppies grow over the face of France under the very heel of war. And if the Boches have been out of those scarred earthed runways for three months they were in them for nearly three years, and the mark of their occupation is nowhere near removed.

As we



OUR LONDON LETTER.  
PEACE TALK AT HOME AND  
ABROAD."WHAT ABOUT BELGIUM?"  
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 1st.  
Ever since the proposed Peace Conference at Stockholm failed to materialise, and the Pope's Note to all the belligerents, the talk about peace has been incessant. The Germans have mobilised all sorts of agencies to keep the subject well to the front. Mock discussions are carried on in the German Press in which the views of the Government may be discerned, and statements are attributed to this and to that German statesman and circulated in neutral countries, presumably with the object of testing opinion.

A great deal of this "organised" talk about peace has been regularly published in the English newspapers in the form of extracts or as ordinary items of intelligence; indeed, the space devoted to it amounts to a column or more daily in the ordinary organs of public opinion. But the "organised" talk is absolutely "fed up" with the subject, as the soldiers would say. It is palpably a dodge of the rulers of Germany to create an "atmosphere" favourable to the discussion of peace. They want peace badly, and so they are trying by all the arts of which they are capable to get the peoples of countries at war to believe that the time has come for the beginning of peace negotiations. But of course it is a peace such as Germany desires, in which the *status quo ante* must be accepted at the outset.

THE SILENCE OF THE CHANCELLOR.  
It is all very clever in its way, and very German. The propaganda is being conducted thoroughly in spite of the utter hopelessness of achieving anything that could satisfy the needs and wishes of Berlin. From first to last there is one important omission in the proposals and arguments that are at present canvassed in the Press throughout Europe. There is no mention of Belgium, no hint that it is intended by Germany to evacuate that country, and no suggestion that reparation will be made for the barbarous wrongs she has suffered at the hands of the Huns.

The Pope and President Wilson have put this question to the German Government in precise and definite terms. Within the last few days Mr. Asquith has also asked the same question with his usual brevity and precision. "What of Belgium?" he said last week at a meeting at Leeds. The German Chancellor may evade this issue or try to fob the questioners off with evasive replies, but it will not do, for there are the best of reasons for knowing that the military party is still on top. Admiral von Tirpitz blurted out the other day: "It must be at once stated quite clearly that it is not wrong but right that has been done in Belgium." Obviously we have a long way to go before the present rulers of Germany are forced to atone.

Our aim, your aim, said Mr. Bonar Law a few days ago speaking at the American Luncheon Club, is that the kind of justice which Germany has meted out to Belgium shall be in future impossible upon this planet. Nothing else matters in comparison with that. Peace talk will go on from now until the end of the war—we can trust Berlin to see to that—but the fact we have to keep fixed in our minds is that the war must continue until the Germans recognise that the way to peace lies through Belgium.

NAMING THE REQUIREMENTS.  
There has been a welcome new departure in the British official reports of late. For the first time since the beginning of the war the names of English county regiments and other home units who have specially distinguished themselves are being mentioned. Ever since the far-off days of the Marne the authorities have been urged to give honour where honour was due, but for some reason which has never been satisfactorily explained this appeal was vain. Great deeds have been done many times, but people at home have not heard of them. But the public are now beginning to learn that it was the London regiments, or the Suffolks or the Durhams that carried some difficult post and crumpled up the Huns to the east of Ypres or the south of Messines.

Hitherto the troops who have figured as heroes in the brief reports sent from British Headquarters in France were Canadians and Australians, and sometimes one or two of the more picturesque regiments like the Black Watch, The London Scottish, or the Guards. The English, Welsh, and Irish regiments of the Line might just as well have been some other part of the world for all the notice that was taken of their prowess in the field. Happily, wiser counsels are prevailing now. The mention of particular regiments is, after all, only the application of the public school spirit. The schoolboy plays for his house or for his side. The soldier fights for the honour of his country as a matter of duty, but it is the claim upon him for the honour of his regiment, his battalion, his company, that calls forth his finest qualities as a fighter.

TOKENS FOR COOLIE LABOUR.  
In connection with the suggested issue of small notes for India I heard the other day in the City of the plan which has been adopted by a group of Indian tea estates to surmount the currency difficulty. It is stated that the result is in every way satisfactory, and it is certainly decidedly interesting in the case of any community where coolie labour is used. It appears that owing to the shortage of silver coins the management of the estates in question invented a system of private tokens for paying wages to the labourers. The local bazaar undertook to accept these tokens from natives in exchange for food and other requirements, the company agreeing to redeem the tokens on demand in coin of the realm, or notes, or drafts on the Presidency Banks.

THE MARK OF THE BEAST IN  
PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

300,000 VICTIMS.

The terrible conditions that prevail in the Holy Land as a result of the Turkish domination are graphically described in the following article by an American official recently returned from Syria.

The Holy Land to-day is a land of desolation and death. Starvation and disease have the depleted population in their grip. Palestine and Syria, the cradle of Christianity, are little else than a living tomb, where the victims have no choice but to sit and await the approach of death, which in such a hecatomb is often a welcome release.

The population, which now consists only of women and children, is slowly starving. Already about 80 per cent of them have died as a result of the appalling conditions, and unless relief in some form comes to the land the remaining 20 per cent will follow the same path. In the Lebanon district alone some 200,000 have starved, and in Damascus 120,000 have died from famine and disease.

It is a common sight to find the Syrians searching the garbage heaps that litter the street for orange-peel or any other refuse with which to allay the pangs of hunger, and to see them gnawing greedily at filthy bones. In some districts the inhabitants set a guard to prevent anyone stealing the grass and weeds, which, if procurable, serve as food. But last year a plague of locusts settled over many parts of the land, stripping the foliage from the trees and consuming everything green from the soil.

Passing from village to village the traveller sees a great number of houses deserted, where the families have been completely wiped out. Dead bodies lie unburied and rotting in the streets, giving rise to a nauseating odour; and here and there women and children are to be seen camping in the open places, naked and famished.

CHILD FOR FEW SHILLINGS.  
In some districts one may buy a child for a few shillings, so desperate is the plight of the parents. In and around the town of Junieh, Syria, which had a population of about 10,000, there were 5,000 unburied dead.

Almost the only food to be procured is bread, and that is within the reach of only a few who can afford to pay the exorbitant price demanded. Meat is an almost unknown luxury. While they lasted, dogs and cats were the means of warding off for a few days the spectre of famine, but this source of supply has long since been exhausted.

Husbandry, where it was practicable in the valleys of Syria, is at a standstill, for there is nobody to till and sow the ground; and the magnificent orange groves of Palestine, the growth of centuries, which would have been a valuable source of food supply, have been felled by the Turks for military purposes.

In the wake of starvation followed disease. Cholera, typhus, and tetanus spread with terrible rapidity, carrying off the enfeebled populace by thousands. These epidemics carry out their ravages unchecked, for there are practically no doctors in the country, many having been taken away by the military authorities; the rest have died, victims of the diseases they so nobly fought in others.

The terrible plight of the country is the result of a deliberate aim at the extermination of all who are not of Turkish stock. The pre-war population was estimated at about 3,000,000, composed of Jews, Syrians and Arabs, but it is doubtful if the population to-day amounts to anything like half that number.

The only way in which the remaining population can be saved is by outside relief. Many of the British and American consuls have been made by American and British relief funds to carry aid to the wretched people, but the amount of money available has so far been infinitesimal compared with the need. Undoubtedly the distressing state of the Holy Land constitutes an urgent claim and a challenge to Christians throughout the world. It is to be hoped the British armies at Gaza will soon be in such a position as greatly to facilitate the work of relief.

A need for smaller notes for currency purposes, and also that if such notes were introduced they would be a success.

MORE AIR RAIDS.  
The series of raids on London by hostile aeroplanes during the last week has once again brought up the question of reprisals on German towns. On this occasion the bishops are silent, and the professors have not a word of protest to send to the Press. Since the proposal was first made to pay the Huns back in their own coin for the slaughter of English women and children public opinion has hardened on the subject of reprisals. As I have previously pointed out, the military reply to all such demands is that reprisals are being carried out every day on points of military importance behind the German lines in France and Flanders. But the average Englishman wants something more. He wants to let the German civil population experience what we have had to endure for three years in our homes by order of the military clique in Germany.

From what I am able to gather the only thing that prevents a policy of reprisals on towns beyond the Rhine at present is that all available machines are employed on bombing ammunition dumps and aerodromes in the theatre of war, and there are not sufficient aeroplanes to detach for the other business. For one raid by the enemy on London we are able to carry out three or four raids on his military works and stores and drop at least twice as many bombs in the same time. That is a true military policy. It inflicts a maximum of damage upon the enemy for a minimum of risk on our part.

At the moment it would be idle to pretend that we possess a great superiority of aeroplanes and aircraft equipment, but every week that passes sees the time approaching when we shall be in this position, and it is then proposed not only to continue the military policy mentioned but to engage in long-distance operations with German towns as the objectives. The Americans are keen about this, and the way they are preparing for aerial warfare and employing all their unlimited resources towards that end means that in good time Allied armies will be able to drop upon the Huns at home and in the field tea-bombs for every one that they can use against us.—H.E.

MASTERS AND MEN.  
FROM THE WHITE SQUAD POINT  
OF VIEW.

[BY ORLOOKER.]

No one attempts to deny that there are, and have been, unscrupulous employers. As a matter of fact employers are almost always deserving the treatment to which they are so often subjected now, always by their workers.

On the other hand, there were considerable masters, whose relations with their employees were almost ideal, and one often wishes the good old days of such relations could be restored.

Exactly the same conditions prevail to-day, but with the positions reversed. The men are now organised and led by their officials, and there are officials and officials.

The reasonable men among the men's leaders are those who recognise that there are two sides to every question, that both master and men have duties as well as rights, and that bargains are bargains and must be loyally observed, otherwise agreement is impossible. It seems to me that such men, in the midst of modern Labour unrest, deserve the sympathy of every moderate man in their efforts to steady the Labour rank and file, and protect it from the exploitation of the irresponsible extremist.

For there is a large body of the agitator element whose activities are just as objectionable as those of the worst brand of employer that ever oppressed the worker. They are the men who adopt the eternally aggressive, continually hostile attitude to all authority who seem to imagine that they must dictate to the master exactly what he may and may not do in all circumstances, and that even when the men are perfectly satisfied, they are not getting their pay unless they are discovering some new cause for dissension.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES.  
Such are the men who rouse the ire of the "White Squad," and who are the cause of public irritation with most Labour upheavals.

I have listened to one of this type recently, and an analysis of his utterances brought me to the conclusion that the workers, indeed, each individual worker, had the right, as a working man, to do exactly as it pleased him. The right to work, the right to strike, the right to live, and a thousand other rights—rights all the time, liberties to insist upon, and severely to word about duties.

Such ideas of right and liberty are too one-sided and elastic. There are duties as well as rights on both sides. If the master of former times had no right to "sweat" his men, no more have Trade Union officials of modern days the right to prevent deliberately the production of a fair output. If a man can, by reasonable effort, produce more than an employer can pay, he is entitled to the extra he can make thereby.

To learn that a worker can, without sweating over it, produce the Trade Union quota of work in an hour or two hours less than the working day, and then loaf the rest away, even amuse himself during the time, is an absurd idea of the worker's right. That other way, policy is an obstacle to natural progress. The question of a minimum wage and of a standard wage also requires remodelling. I am in favour of a minimum wage, provided that a lazy worker is penalised for slackness. Minimum wage should be accompanied by minimum amount of work.

STANDARD WAGE NOT EQUITABLE.

The standard wage is not equitable. It means that a conscientious and clever workman, or one who, by nature, is fitted to produce more than the average man, is officially prevented from reaping his reward. Even if you call it his good fortune, he has the right to benefit from it, just as Harry Lawder has the right to benefit, because his personality or particular brand of humour attract the public more than that of another and probably cleverer man. This right is denied by the standard wage and the limited output.

In the same way it is the master's right to get an adequate return for the worker's wage. Let there be a decent minimum wage, fixed so that no man may get less than will keep him, but let men be paid thereafter according to what they produce, and there will be an incentive for men to work well and willingly.

Standardisation means stagnation, and makes men into unscrupulous workers. Let the masters look on leaders when his back is turned, it is immoral and degrading. Limitation of output is a national hindrance.

Agitators who infringe these rights and duties, or advise men to do so, are guilty of a crime against the Commonwealth, and should be sternly penalised as criminals. Masters who exploit workers should be equally held to account. If it is possible, just as in law, to have courts of equity established, composed of masters and men, to decide all such questions; and I would grant to them executive power, such as ordinary judges have, to interpret the law and justice, and impose penalties. Such a system would, I am convinced, almost abolish the modern strike, which operates against the "White Squad" who have no part in the quarrel.

LABOUR AND LIBERTY.  
One last word about "Liberty." As a working element in the ranks of organised Labour, I am not in favour of it. How much of the much vaunted liberty does the individual worker enjoy under Trade Union conditions? He is compelled to join, compelled to subscribe, compelled to work as the Union dictates, to accept the wages it decides, to stop and start work at its orders. Thousands of decent, sensible men are in a state of mind, for they are not free. The "White Squad," that Trade Unionism, which by legitimate methods was a safeguard and bulwark for the worker, has been captured and is being exploited by the perpetual "promoter" and extremist. (Continued at foot of next column.)

MODERN BRITISH INFANTRY  
WORK.

THE MACHINE-GUN CORPS.

I.

Germany alone among the nations appreciated and scientifically applied the lessons of the Russo-Japanese War; and two of those lessons were the great value of "curved" heavy artillery fire on the battlefield and the enormous power of the machine-gun. Instance after instance occurred from Nanshan in 1904, where, thanks to their Maxims, 3,000 badly led Russians with 90 field guns held up 35,000 Japanese and 100 guns all day to Mukden, of the annihilating effect of its fire. Both sides largely added to their armament during hostilities and at the close Japan possessed 850 machine-guns, as against 80 at the beginning. Germany immediately set herself to provision her infantry liberally with this effective weapon, and by 1908 every German battalion had 6 machine-guns. The allotment to a British battalion in 1914 and for long after was only two. Yet, despite Germany's great advantage in the start, the British Machine-gun Service is to-day the finest in the world. It is one more phase of the great miracle of Britain's emergence as a vast military Power.

At the beginning of the War, as has been said, a British battalion possessed two Maxim only, organised in a section. These were an integral part of the battalion, but the necessities of trench warfare forced battalions to leave their Maxims behind for the benefit of the relieving troops. Gradually all the machine-guns of a brigade came to remain in the battle line for the whole duration of the brigade's turn in action. They developed practically into a unit under the Brigade Machine-gun Officer and their fire was methodically co-ordinated and controlled.

The introduction of Lewis guns, while providing a more useful strictly infantry weapon, made it possible to supplant the machine-gun section of the battalion by Lewis gun detachments. The Maxim (and the Vickers, which was gradually replacing it) ceased to be a battalion weapon. By a bold step in organisation, which placed us ahead of all rivals, a Machine-gun Corps was formed. This corps was divided into four sections: Infantry, Cavalry, Motor, and Heavy. The Cavalry branch is armed with Vickers guns and Motor Machine-gun has a Vickers on a side-car motor-bicycle. The Heavy Branch is the world famous "Tank" section. The Infantry branch is organised in companies of Vickers guns (practically the same in appearance as a Maxim with a similar action save that it is reversed). One company divided into sections with two officers to the section, is attached as a distinct unit to each infantry brigade, and the Officer commanding the company remains in close touch with the General Commanding that brigade. No other Army has produced such a complete specialisation and no other has achieved such results. It is the Infantry branch that we have here to consider.

It is important to differentiate between the principles of Lewis gun fire and the employment of the Vickers. The Lewis is a very mobile infantry weapon, suitable for short bursts of very intense fire. It is difficult to use at night, since it cannot be "laid" on a target. Not being provided with a mounting it cannot be used for indirect fire. The Vickers, on the other hand, is less mobile when in action, requiring two men to carry the gun and tripod and demanding some 35 seconds to mount, load and lay the gun. Once in action, however, it is scarcely more conspicuous than the Lewis gun. It can sustain its fire almost indefinitely so long as there is water in the jacket which encloses the barrel. It can be laid on a mark and kept ready for instant action. It can be effectively traversed and controlled. It can be used for indirect or over-head fire. It can search reverse slopes. A number of them can be combined to create a barrage which is perhaps the only barrage that an enemy cannot slip through.

The vital principle of the use of the machine-gun is a correct appreciation of the nature of its fire. Its bullet, fall in a very long and narrow cone. Consequently it is in evidence that it gives by far the most deadly results. A group of machine-guns firing with combined sights, i.e., aimed so that the target of one gun is in continuation of the target of the next, will, however, give a "beaten zone" of great depth up a valley, for instance. But it is in forming a "band of fire" across the front of an enemy that the machine-gun exhibits its full power. Nothing can pass that "band of fire" and live. Therefore machine-guns in the trench-line are nearly always mounted in emplacements that are protected and "blind" directly towards the enemy, with a loophole that looks diagonally across No Man's Land. In open warfare, flank positions are always sought for.

The enormous value of the machine-gun in defence is a commonplace since 1914. But in assault it is not less an all-important weapon, offering great possibilities to tactical skill. The next article will endeavour to illustrate its employment in a typical grand attack such as those on the Somme or in Artois.

How much liberty has the Labour leader? Burning with zeal for his country and funded by his industry and funds he enters Parliament. Finally, and eventually enters the Cabinet. He meets with other interests, modifies his views as he has a right to do, and endeavours as a sincere man to lead Labour along some path. But the minute he accepts "Office," according to the Socialists, he becomes a "traitor to the working class" and so—amathas.

No Mr. Orator, with all due respect to your earnestness, the majority of the "White Squad," perhaps even the major portion of the "Black Squad," now all these anomalies and inconsistencies, are to be accused of being traitors to their nation, from some other source than your brand of Socialism.—Glasgow Daily Record.

## WEATHER REPORT.

November 20th, at 11.15.—No returns from Japan and Manchuria. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting. An anti-cyclone of moderate intensity covers China; the relatively low area remains over the S. China Sea.

Strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 60.24 inches, against an average of 81.57 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District. Forecast.

Hongkong to Cap Rock. (N.E. wind, fresh breeze; light drizzle.)

Formosa Channel. (Northerly gale.)

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamma) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

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## CUTLER PALMER &amp; CO.'S

**WATER-JOHNSTON'S**  
**SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.**  
**WATER-JOHNSTON'S**



**SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY**

\$30 per case.  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,  
AND SOUTH CHINA.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[32]

## "ASAHI BEER."



**ASAHI BEER**  
**DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKYO.**

**SOLE AGENTS**  
**MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA**  
TEL. NO. 230 or 155



## CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laudry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents.

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI &amp; KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA FOCHOW	"WOSANG"	Friday, 23rd Nov., 5 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENANG"	Friday, 23rd Nov., 5 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 24th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Wednesday, 28th Nov., 5 P.M.
	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 30th Nov., 5 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

The line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datan.

SINGAPORE LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Singapore, calling at Welhaven and Chiofo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 216.



## THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 216, Sub. Ex. 10.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGER

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 26, 1918.

AN UNSUBSIDIZED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. C. BUTLER, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TITABOEM	JAVA	20th Nov.	25th Nov.	SHANGHAI
TUTANAS	AMOY	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	BATAVIA
TJILIWONG	MOJI	6th Dec.	8th Dec.	MACASSAR
TJIBODAS	JAVA & MACASSAR	3rd Dec.	6th Dec.	KOBE

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor.

Telephone No. 1574.

## J A V A - P A C I F I C L I N E

OF THE

## J A V A - C H I N A - J A P A N L I J N .

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG &amp; SAN FRANCISCO

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJIKEMBRANG" ... 16th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

J A V A - C H I N A - J A P A N L I J N .

York Building

Managing Agents

## "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL

LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

## 'ROTTERDAM LLOYD' ROYAL

MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

(JOINT SERVICE)

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

Steamers	To	Tonnage	To sail
"REMBRANDT"	SAN FRANCISCO	10,000	24th Nov.
"GOENTORE"	"	10,000	5th Dec.
"RINDJANI"	"	8,000	19th Dec.
	To SINGAPORE and JAVA		
"VONDEL"	"	10,000	21st Nov.
"ORANJE"	"	8,000	1st Dec.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	"	15,000	16th Dec.
"OFIR"	"	8,000	29th Dec.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

J A V A - C H I N A - J A P A N L I J N ,

Agents.

J A V A P A C I F I C M A I L S E R V I C E .

SHIPS

ENGINES

BOILERS

MOTORS.

**TAIKOO DOCK**

Agents for John I. Thompson & Co., Ltd. Marine and Road Motors, Light Draft, Carriages, Speed, Launches, Harbours, pleasure craft and every description of ship.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hong Kong, Ltd.—Established & Active Hongkong.

China and Japan Agents, TAIKOO DOCK.

Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

Telephone 212.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Port of Call to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telephone address "COUFON."

THOS. COOK & SON.

Hongkong Hotel Building, corner of Fildes Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

NOVEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Nemuro	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Hakodate	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Tokio	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Kooh	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Kagoshima	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Oshima	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Naha	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Ishijima	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Bonin Island	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Hankow	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Iohang	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Kinkiang	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Changsha	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Shanghai	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Gutzlaff	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Sharp Peak	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Amoy	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Swatow	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Taihouku	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Kai-hu	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Yamato	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Shimonoseki	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Yokohama	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Canton	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Hongkong	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Yap Rock	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Macao	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Wuchow	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Honow	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Fakshai	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Chouien	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Seurane	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Cape St. James	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Dagupan	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Manila	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Legaspi	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Tacloaan	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Iloilo	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Surigao	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Butuan	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o
Lupatan	6 a.	30.15	48	58	N	4	o



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
Managing Agents

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(J. L. ELLERMAN & E. H. ELLERMAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd Nov., Noon.
SWATOW via SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Nov., Noon.
HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 25th Nov., 9 A.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 26th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 27th Nov., 3 P.M.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUL".  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
TELEPHONE 25.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR  
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon.
"HAI TAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodges ...	FRIDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Rialto Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD

## WESTWARD

As above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID BARROON & CO., LTD.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	11:00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, (Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE  
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 9th Dec., at Noon.  
Kobe, YOKOHAMA, and Capt. Ogura 14,130

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and SHIKOKU MARU (FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 A.M.  
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Takeda, 9,600

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (FRIDAY, 23rd Nov., at 11 A.M.  
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Takeda, 9,600  
MISHIMA MARU (TUESDAY, 27th Nov., at 11 A.M.  
SUWA MARU (FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 A.M.  
Capt. Nishida, 11,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and BENTEN MARU (SATURDAY, 1st Dec.  
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Yamamoto, 8,000

KOBE ... TOTOMI MARU (SUNDAY, 2nd Dec.  
Capt. Arai, 8,900

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
via PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERKIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON, 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED, 11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED, 23rd Jan.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

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"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th Dec., at 3 P.M.  
"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports, touching at intermediate ports in Japan. One land cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. As present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Amoy, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 8 A.M.  
"KAIU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Nov., at 10 A.M.  
"AMARU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd Dec., at 10 A.M.  
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be in use.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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